Remarkably Happy Speeches by the Two Great Leaders.

The Maine Statesman Takes Mills' Tariff Speech for a Text, and Mr. Harrison Addresses a Large Delegation of German Republicans.

Hon. J. G. Blaine addressed the Republican voters of Evansville, Ind., and vicin ity on the evening of the 18th, analyzing Mills' tariff bill and ideas in the following

masterly way: I have carefully read the speech delivered in this city by Hon. Roger Q. Mills, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom the authorship of the Mills bill is popularly imputed. It is altogether a singular speech. It assails very bitterly the doctrine of protection, ridicules it, and then, in varied form of argument, tries to persuade his hearers that the Mills bill has not really changed the protective features of the tariff. It has, he says, simply reduced the average of duties from 47% per cent. to 42% per cent., and he argues carnestly that this 5 per cent. reduction will not disturb the harmony or efficiency of the protective system. In Congress and on the stump, for years past, Mr. Mills has devoted his energ es and his eloquence to proving the free-trade dogma that protection is robbery. If he was speaking the truth in those days he must now acknowledge that the Democrats are willing to rob to the extent of 42% per cent., while the wicked Republicans are robbing to the extent of 47% per cent. But the truth is, Mr. Mills does not state the figures correctly. On the contrary, he states them incorrectly. I do not say he does this with the intention to misrepresent, but, like all other free traders, Mr. Mills is in such a muddle on the whole subject that he forgets the primary rules of arithmetic in studying the actual facts and figures of the case. Fortunately in a matter so plain as this is to the common understanding of men, we need not be imposed upon by any of the heresies or blunders of free-trade speakers. We simply appeal to the record. According to the report of the Treasury the duties levied and collected at all the custom-houses of the United States this fiscal year amounted in the aggregate to a trifle over \$212,000,00). It is this sum which free traders assail so bitterly, and it is in this sum that they find the outrages and abuses of the protective system. Of these aggregate duties of \$212,000,000 Mr. Mills' bill proposed to take off an aggregate of \$19,500,-I give the amount in round numbers, which was 10 per cent, on the total dutiable importations for the whole year. But that does not tell the whole story, because on the duties on silks and liquors. amounting to \$23,000,000. Mr. bill made no reduction whatever so that the whole of the reduction fell on the \$189,000,000 that remained. But, mark you, still further, gentlemen, the whole story is not yet told; for of the \$189,000,000, \$58,000,000 were the duties levied on sugar, and from the duties levied on sugar a reduction was made of \$11,000,000, leaving the people of the United States still to pay \$47,000,000 annually on sugar. Deduct that \$58. 000,000 of sugar duties from \$189,000,000 and you have left \$131,000,000 as the total amount of all duties levied on all other articles in the tariff. and deduct \$11,000,000 which Mr. Mills took off the sugar duties, and you have left \$38,500,000 reduct on on the remaining \$181,000,000 duties of tariff. Gentlemen, you will please observe that the sum of \$131,000,000 of duties affords all the protection we have on manufactures, except that levied in silks, all that we have on cotton, all that we have on wool and woolens, all that we have on iron and steel, and all the articles into which iron and steel enter as a component part. In fact, all that protects the manufacturers in the United States, and protects the labor of those engaged therein. In fact, gentlemen, what may e termed the entire protective system of the United States, over which this controversy between the two parties is now raging, is included in that \$131,000,000 of duties, and from that \$131,000,000 of duties Mr. Mills proposed to take

\$38,500, and tells the people of Indiana that he is only reducing the tariff 5 per cent.. whereas, as a matter of fact, on the whole importation of all the long list of articles I have named, he makes a reduction exceeding 24 per cent. What does Mr. Mills mean when he says that it is only a reduction of 5 per cent.? Will be face the wool-growers of Indiana, from whom he strips every particle of protection, and tell them that he has only reduced them 5 per cent.? Will he tell the lumber manufacturer in the largest hard-wood market in the world, in this very county, when he put their product on the free list? Will he say the same thing to the salt producers in Michigan, and to the numberless pursuits which he has thrust down from a fair protection to the free list? Will he tell them all to submit because of the wide-spread fallacy that the average reduction of the whole is only five per cent.? What is it to those industries that are stripped naked, whether the average is five or five hundred per cent. In either or any event they are thrust out into the cold. Gentlemen, there is one great difference between the Republican and the Democracic parties. Whatever the Republican party proposes in Congress it frankly defends before the people. But the Democratic party, from President Cleveland down through all the official grades, have for eight months waged a bitter warfare on the protective system, denouncing it as plunder and organized robbery, and are now sending out speakers known in fact to be the most rancorous free traders, with Mr. Milis at their head, to so qualify and explain away and jumble and reverse and turn and trim the figures that they hope to deceive the people as to the true intent of the assault made upon the protective system. In my judgment, Mr. Mills brought his bill to a poor market when he appears as its defender in the city of Evansville. Before the war we had a tariff like unto that which Mr. Mills embodies in his bill, and now pray look back twentyeight years and recall what a small town Evansville then was. Then look to-day at her population. More than fifty thousand people who are engaged in a variety and combination of manufactures as extraordinary, I think, as can be found in any city of its size in the whole Union. Evansville has one of the largest cotton-mills to be found West of New England; it has five woolen-mills; it has ten iron foundries; it has five establishments for the manufacture of steam boilers; it has ten carriage manufactories; it has seventeen establishments for the manufacture of harness and saddiery; it has five establishments for the building of steam engines; it has e gut furniture factories; it has four establishments for the manufacture of shoes; it has thirteen establishments for the manufacture of farm wagons; it has three has seven planing-mills; it has twenty establishments working in copper, tin and sheet-iron, and I might continue the list through brass foundries, stave factories, stone yards and tanneries, and I know not how many more, amounting in the aggregate of 150 different establishments. Does any man in his senses believe that all these establishments, or any considerable por tion of them, would have been founded and maintained and prospered in Evansville under the free-trade tariff exisiting before the war; or does any man believe that they would continue in prosperity under a tariff of practically the same kind now proposed by the President | day to tender your respects to me, as the canand the Democratic party in Congress? He knows little of the currents of trades in the vincing evidence that you believe this civil past or little of the terrible competition beyond | contest to be no mock to your names, but a real the sea, who thinks that all these results could | and decisive battle for great principles. [Great have been produced or could now be maintained applause.] My German-American friends, you under a low revenue tariff which practically are a home-loving people. Father, mother, means free trade. Mr. Mills does me the wife, child, are words that to you have a very honor in his speech to quote what I full and very tender meaning. [Applause.] The said upon reaching home after a year's ab old father and mother never outlive the venerasence in Europe to the effect that a tariff was | tion and love of the children in a German houseprimarily for the protection of American labor. | hold, [Cheers.] You have come from the I think any man is blind who does not see, and Fatherland in families, and have set up is practically dumb who does not say, the same thing. Let me illustrate: Mr. Milis proposes to take the tar ff from wool and give to our country-it is only the widening of the family manufacturers wool from Australia as cheap as they get it in England. I will take that as a test | birth and descent did not fail to respond with case, for wool is made a test case in the Mills | alacrity and enthusiasm to the call of their bill. The wool being the same, and the air. the light and the water being the same, and | for the defense of the Union. [Great applause.] the necessity for human labor being the same. The people of Indiana will long remember the how shall we make woolen goods here to compete with the cheap woolen goods of England | ment of Indiana Volunteers (or first German). unless we bring the consumer and the which he took into the field in 1861. The rethe home market which the manufacturing force under General Hindman of 1,100 infantry, towns afford, and the manufacturing towns | a battalion of Texas Rangers and six pieces of must have the supplies furnished from artillery at Rowlett's Station, in December the farms. Each is required by the other | 1861, filled our people with enthusiasm and

articles mained shall cost more within our own in his great struggle in behalf of our Ameri Olions of happy American homes.

The Day at Indianapolis

General Harrison was visited on the 13th by a large delegation of German-American Republicans from Chicago and by the Young Men's Republican Club of Milwaukee. Mr. William Vocke, on behalf of the German-American Club of Chicago, addressed the General as follows:

MR. VOCKE'S ADDRESS. GENERAL HARRISON: We, the representatives of the German Republicans of Chicago and the West, are here to-day to greet you as the standard-bearer of the Republican party, and to declare to you that the German Republicans are with you heart and soul in th's campaign. We are with you because you represent the cause of American labor and protection to these industries which have made the United States so great a power in the commercial world. We are with you because you are our leader. A German Republican is Republican to the very core of his being. He has come a Republican by a political evolution which leaves no room for apathy. Between us and you there is a bond of sympathies which makes us all kin. We watch your incomings and outgoings with great solicitude. We read with pride the wise words you have spoken. We admire your modest and dignified course. We have only highest praise for your splendid record as soldier and statesman. Above all, you are a Republican, staunch and true. We as Germans honor you for this modesty, this dignity, this statesmanshin, this patriotism. Heart and soul we are with you in the pending struggle. A thinking man needs only to examine the political platform upon which you stand to be convinced that it is for the welfare of the Republic that you should be elected. Our labor must be protected. The Republican platform promises that. Our industries must be fostered. The Republican platform promises that. The rights of every citizen under the constitution must be assured to him beyond all question. Republican platform promises that. The Republican platform guarantees a free ballot and an indissoluble union of the States. It is hostile to the introduction of foreign contract labor and Chinese labor as alien to our civilization and our constitution. It is opposed to all combinations of capital organized in trusts to control arb trarily the conditions of trade. It asks that the public domain be reserved for the American citizen who is seeking for himself a home. It urges a manly foreign policy by which the standard of American citizenship shall be maintained. It desires a reduction of the surplus, the sovereignty of the Nation against Mormonism and polygamy and an improved civil service. Finally it demands an uncompromising protection. These are the main features of the platform on which our earty makes one of the greatest fights in its history. The Republican party never halts when it has a problem to solve. It did not halt a moment before one of the most stupendous obstacles that ever confronted any party in any nation-the war of the rebellion, in which you, sir, and I, and numbers of those about me participated and in which you by your personal bravery made your place in the military history of the Nation. So on the question of American labor it grapples the situation with the same vigorous hand and promises to do for the toiler what it did for the slave. If it comes to a question between fair wages for the home worker and the affluence of the foreign manufacturer, is it not strange that there should be Americans who are blind to the best interests of American working-men? No true Republican will ever consent to a sacrifice of the rights of American labor for the benefit of a foreign manufacturer. No true Republican will support any measure which means lower wages and the degradation of the American laborer. It is the mission of pull down. The Republican party built upon a all about Asia." surer foundation the sisterhood of the States

it. That party snatched from the chains of bondage the oppressed negro. It can do no more to-day than to prevent the impoverishment of our industries and to save the American workman. Its mission of 1861 was a noble one. Then the wisdom of our party guided the Government through the darkness of threatened adversities. Its mission in 1888 is none the less imposing. To save the Government from treachery was a mighty act. To save the industries of the Nation and to perpetuate the wisdom of our earlier statesmen, which cave us a National wealth second to none in the world, is none the less mighty. Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war. It is a great act to crush a rebellion and on its ruins to erect a more enduring republic. It is a great act, when the lowering clouds of war have passed away, to beat our swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning-hooks, and with them to make American citizenship the most ennobling in the world. This protection has done for us. We. as German Republicans, protest against its destruction. The welfare of the American citizens must be assured. It is with peculiar pride that we call ourselves German Republicans. It is an honor to be a Republican. No party that ever was organized carries a name so grandly and so unstained as ours. And as Germans we are proud of the fact that in our service to that party we have never been found wanting. Nine-tenths of the German voters in the country were loyal to the cause of Republicanism when the party was in its cradle and when secession was the battle cry of our opponents. In the ploodiest of our civil wars there was the German to help sustain the glory of the stars and stripes. He willingly gave his life to preserve the institutions of the Republic. Is there not in the history of our civil war plenty of testimony to the valor of German blood? Wherever there is a list of Union dead there you will find the name of the German soldier. To fight for his country, be it native or adopted, is to the German a privilege. And he is proud to eproll his name under the banner of a party which gave birth to such men as Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Elwin M. Stanton, John A Logan, Ulysses S. Grant, and besides a host of others, living and dead, to the loftiest of them all, that majestic type of the true American spirit, Abraham Lincoln. That, sir, is the party for the Germans. We honor it for its glorious achievements in behalf of human liberty. We will help to fight its battles which are yet unfought, and will give our best energies in its efforts to achieve a higher plane of American manhood. Let us assure you, General Harrison, of the unquenchable loyalty of the German Republicans throughout the great West to you and the principles which are typified in your candidacy. Your cause is the cause of the country. It is founded in the interests and affections of the people. "It is as native as the

GENERAL HARRISON'S REPLY. My friends of the German-American Republican Club, of Chicago, and of the Young Men's Club, of Milwaukee, and my home German friends, I am very grateful for the kind words you have addressed to me. The long journey most of you have taken upon this inclement didate of the Republican party, is very conagain here the old hearth-stones. Out of this love of home there is naturally born a love of circle, and so our fellow-citizens of German adopted country when armies were mustered veteran Willick and the Thirty-second Regi-The farmer needs | pulse by this regiment alone of an attacking and both working together make a pride. Again and again the impetuous Texas prosperous community of people. One without horsemen threw themselves with baffled fury the other will never grow rich and powerful. upon that square of brave hearts. No bay-Look at the other side of the picture, and see onet point was lowered, no skulker what a happy country we should have if the broke the wall of safety that infree trader could enforce his theory of buying closed the fiag. [Cheers.] Your people are every thing where he can get it cheapest. We industrious, thrifty and provident. To lay by should have our wool from Australia, our something is one of life's earliest lessons in a woolen and cotton goods from England, our German home. These national traits naturally

granite deeply embosomed in our mount-

ains." Hence we come here to pledge our

hearty and affectionate support to you, firmly

greater happiness and loftier glories through

convinced that the people will be led to

the election of General Benjamin Harrison.

orders the grand compensation is found in can homes. Your people are largely wasoberal wages to American workmen and in earners; they have prospered under a protective tariff, and will not, I am sure, vete for such a change in our tariff policy as will cut off from their wages that margin which they are now able to lay aside for old age or for

their children. [Applause.] And now a word to my young friends from lisconsin. You have come into the possession of the suffrage at an important, if not a critical time in our public affairs. The Democratic party out of nower was a party of negation. It did not secure its present lease of power upon the platform or the policies it now supports and advocates. [Applause.] campaign of 1884 was not made upon the plat- this moment she is the incarnation of form of a tar ff for revenue only-[applause] our working-men were soothed with phrases that implied some regard to their interests, and Democrats who believed in a protective tariff were admitted to the party councils and gladly heard in public debate-[applause]-but four years of power have changed all this. Democrats who thought they could be protectionists and still maintain their party standing have been silenced or their opinions coerced. The issue is now distinctly made between protection and something that is not protection. [Applause,] The Republican party accepts the issue, and places itself upon the side of the American home and the American working-man. [Cheering] We invite these young men, who were too young to saare the glory of the struggle for our political unity, to a part in this contest for the preser- and near relatives. If an orthodox vation of our commercial independence. [Ap-

plause.] And now, to these friends who are the bearers of gifts, one word of thanks. I especially value this cane as a token of the confidence and respect of the working-men of Bay View. [Applause.] I accept their gift with gratitude and would wish you, sir, to bear in return my most friendly regards and good wishes to every one of them. I do not need to lean on this beautiful cane, but I do like resting on the intelligent confidence of the men who send it. [Great applause.] I am glad to know that they have not stumbled over the simple problem that is presented for their consideration in this campaign. They know that an increase of importation means diminished labor in American shops. [Applause.]

PARAGRAPHIC PLUNDER.

Lant (at an employment agency)-" Have you any recommendation?" Servant Girl-

"Only me good looks, mum." Miss Clam, of Bad Man's Gulch, A. T., recently married a Mr. Fritter, and now she has her cards printed: "Mrs. Clam

A LITTLE girl joyfully assured her mother, the other day, that she had found out where they make horses. She had seen a man finishing one. He was nailing on his last

Tue Texas steer which made a lunge at a circus elephant in Texarkana never knew who came out ahead. He got a whack from a trunk line which knocked him stiff and

AFTER spending considerable time every Monday morning trying to compress his head, a Connecticut genius has invented an elastic hat. Of course it will meet a long-A young man who had vainly tried to get

a young lady to sit in his lap, hit upon a happy coup d'etat by contracting with her young brother to introduce a mouse into the parlor Sunday evening. A young miss who recently began the study of geography in a private school was asked by her father what she knew about

New York bay. "O, I don't know any thing the Republican party to build up, and not to | about that," was the reply, "but I can tell A Rostov lady went to call on a when secession and treason sought to destroy the other day. She was met by the mother of her friend, a zealous believer in faith-

cure, who said apologetically, but cheerfully: "My daughter has a belief in a boil, and can't come down." A Boston auctioneer thus exalted the merits of a carpet: "Gentlemen and ladies, some folks sell carpets for Brussels which

are not Brussels; but I can most positively

assure you that this elegant article was made by Mr. Brussels himself?" HUSBAND - "Maria, here is a telegram from cousin George, down in Florida. He Wife (in great alarm)-" From Florida! For goodness sake, John, don't bring

it into the house. You don't know whether

it has been furnigated or not!" A Young lady named Winter, of Wheatlands, M. T., sued a local editor for defamaman named Spring, and the editor in alluding to the fact quoted the remark about winter lingering in the lap of spring.

"WE'LL call him Benjamin Harrison," said the proud Indiana father when the nivance of the local authorities. He nurse showed him the chubby infant which can get nothing in the neighborhood. was just one hour old. But the nurse laughed and whispered in his ear. "Then," growled he, "her mother can call her something else if she wants to. I'm. ot so particular about names anyway."

INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

LEATHER made from elephant skin is the most costly of all varieties. Or the two hundred gold beaters in New York not one is a woman, while of the gold

cutters not one is a man. A new device in machinery has been patented that has recently killed one hundred and eighty bullocks in three hours.

for window panes. The pores are too fine to admit a draught, but they assist in ventilation. Ir is estimated that one-half of all the

drugs imported into the United States are medicine.

cent. per year; that of medicinal water has nearly doubled since 1880. It is estimated that there are 10,000 florists

in the United States, with 1,000 acres entirely covered with glass, in the shape of greenhouses, devoted to flowers. AMERICA is to-day making as good limbur-

ger cheese as can be found in the world. Much of it is manufactured in Wisconsin, but Oneida and other counties in New York State produce limburger that is not to be

THE Honiton lace industry is dying out. The rage for variety and cheapness has driven the hand-made laces from the market, machine imitations having taken their places. Honiton lace received a terrible blow when brides took to draping themselves with tulle.

THE paper manufacture of Germany, and its exportation, are shown by recent statistics to be very large. Wood-pulp is largely used in the manufacture. If rags were depended upon, the present product of paper would not be possible. It is estimated that the product of about seventeen acres in forest is required to furnish the amount of wood-pulp annually con-

It is asserted in a London paper that the discovery made in the artificial manufacture of quinine will result in the reduction of the price of that article to a few cents per pound. The importance of this discovery is rendered greater by the fact that, while hitherto dependence has been on the cultivation of the cinchona tree for quinine, the bark yielding only about two per cent. of the same, the new process admits of the substance being produced without limit from an article which can always be got in abundance in any part of the world.

ITEMS FOR MECHANICS.

THE average quantity of incombustible matter in anthracite coal is sixteen and onehalf per centum. To PREPARE zinc for painting apply sul-

shuric acid and water for a quarter of an hour, then wash off clean with water and WHEN wood is to be the fuel employed

inder a boiler, the grate area should be woolen and cotton goods from England, our silks all from France, our copper from Chili, our salt from Turk Island, our coal from Nova Scotia, our iron ore from Spain, our steel rails from England, our locomotives and steel machinery from Beigium. It would be a free traders' paradise to see this condition of affairs, but protectionists instructively know a bester and a wiser policy. They know that if all the from twenty-five to forty per centum larger and a wiser policy. They know that if all the | they will now secure your sympathy and help | ing any signs of cracks or lan

THE HINDOO WIDOW.

Her Unenviable Lot Graphically Describ by One of Her Countrywomen. No sooner does a Hindoo woman, be she fifteen or fifty, lose her husband,

shaved clean off at the instigation of the butcher-priest. In these matters the feelings of the unfortunate victim are of no account, and her piteous protests are usually rudely ignored. From all that is unlucky or inauspicious. Her presence is shunned; she is a leper of society, doomed to pass her life in seclusion, and not allowed to mix freely with her people. If the unfortunate creature unwittingly intrudes her odicus presence on any occasion of joy or festivity, the company curses her presence and regards it as an evil omen, sure to be followed by some great calamity. Be it known that the company which curses her very existence is mostly composed of her dear Hindoo starts on an enterprise, but, as ill luck would have it, descries a poor widow on the road, he curses her to the fourth generation, laments his unfortunate lot, and prays his 330,000,-000 of gods to avert the certain misfortune which the evil omen (i. e., the widow) portends. The widow is an object of contempt and scorn to her very relatives, though occasionally these feelings are tempered with pity. Amid whatever luxuries a Hindoo woman might have been nurtured, no sooner is she stamped with the stigma of widowhood than she must pay the penalty of her existence. She must put on coarse garments and eat unsavory food, and that, too, in many families but once a day. The menial work of the family becomes her lot as a matter of course. She must observe all the fasts, of which the Hindoo calendar is very prolific, and for her spiritual comfort is ostensibly prescribed a round of rigid austerities the weary monotony and unflinching severity of which is potent enough to extinguish whatever spirit of mind and body she may have at one time possessed. Any laxity in the observance of the prescribed course of penance is sufficient to scandalize the relatives of the widow and is regarded as strange perversity, if not downright turpitude. * * *

entreat my countrymen to judge of the miseries of widows by transferring the same penalties to men. Suppose it had been enacted that when a man lost his wife he should continue celibate, live on coarse fare, to be tabooed from society, should continue to wear mourning weeds for the remainder of his life, and practice, whether he would or no, never-ending austerities-in short, if widowers were subjected to the same hard lot as the widows, I ask would my countrymen not have long since revolted against such in-

human treatment .- A Hindoo Lady. Boycotting in Switzerland.

A certain M. Alex. Seiler, native of a Swiss canton, owner of the chief hotel at Zermatt, a few miles from his native town in the same canton, made application in 1875 for leave to become a citizen of Zermatt. The cantonal government granted his petition, but the commune refused to confirm it, because M. Seiler was a "stranger," tion of character. She is engaged to a young not born in the town. He has continued his effort unsuccessfully ever since, and lately he has been boycotted by the inhabitants, with the conbut must fetch every thing for his hotel from other towns away. He appealed to the cantonal authorities, and they have sent gendarmes to protect him. The commune has to pay for the lodging and food of these officers, and if this does not make the local authorities relent it is announced that a company of soldiers will be sent to Zermatt to board upon the same terms. M. Seiler has built up the place, and now employs 300 servants, pays 1,500 francs a year taxes, and offers to pay A Paris firm has produced porous glass 2,000 francs down for the citizenship papers.-N. Y. Sun.

-Frank A. Hardy claims to be the oldest fireman in the United States. consumed in the manufacture of patent He joined a fire company in Hollis, N. H., on March 17, 1837, and has been a The consumption of table waters in this member of some department continucountry increases probably about ten per ously during the succeeding fifty-one years. He is now secretary of the fire department of Piqua, O.

-In a Country Oyster Saloon .-Customer-"Give me a dozen raw. How long will it take you to open them?" Proprietor - "Only about a am growing fat and rich. Too busy to talk minute, sir. Bill, where in thunder is that can-opener?"-Boston Transcript.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

CATTLE-Shipping steers.... \$ 3 50 @ 4 2)

Native cows 200 @ 25214 HOGS-Good to choice heavy. 500 @ 555

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 22.

Range steers...... 2 10 @ 3 00

No. 2 soft	1 05	@	1 07	almost anything but Bitters, it undoubted
CORN-No. 2		wit.		would have superseded all other prepar
OATS-No. 2		6	700	tions of similar character. The name B
RYE-No.2	50	o		ters is misleading; it is purely a medicin
FLOUR-Patents, per sack		-		and can not be used as a beverage.
HAY-Baled	6 10	-		
BUTTER-Choice creamery.		6		THE typewriter has banished much b
CHEESE-Full cream	9	0	956	writing, but it can't overcome the b
EGGS-Choice		1610		spellingN. O. Picayune.
BACON-Ham		0		
Shoulders		Marie Control	7.7	A Constituent on Cough if suffered
Sides		6	2.77	I ZE DOME ABIOM OF COMPINE IN SUMETION
LARD	0	40		throat or lung trouble. "Brown's Bronch
POTATOES	411	6		Troches" give instant relief.
ST. LOUIS.	30		•	Troches give instant rener.
		-	12722	A Warrant on a new II smale to make
CATTLE-Shipping steers	5 00	-		A "BROTH OF A BOY" ought to make
Butchers' steers	3 25	6		good "supe."—Harper's Bazar.
HOGS-Packing		@	5 65	
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 25	6	+ 40	Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers prai
FLOUR-Choice	3 50	0	5 00	Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
WHEAT-No. 2 red		0	1 06%	Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minut
CORN-No.#	25	0	3214	
OATS-No.2		400	22%	This is the BEST SHOE made for boys
RYE-No. 3	503	465	5136	
BUTTER-Creamery	.23	0	24	girls. WARRANTED
PORK	15 00	0	15 45	SHODDY and SOLD
CHICAGO.				follows:
CATTLE-Shipping steers	5 00	0	5 73	
HOGS-Packing and shipping.	5 50	0	5 85	Sizes 8 to 10% \$1.25 " 11 to 13% 1.50
SHEEP-Fairto choice	3 50	a	4 15	" 1 to 2 1.75
FLOUR-Winter wheat	5 30	0	7 35	Our name is on the bottom
WHEAT-No.2 red	1 095	40	1 10	every shoe. LF Ask yo dealer for Fargo's Box T
OORN-No.3	43	0	4814	Shoes. If he does not ke
OATS-No. 2	24	2	2414	them send to us and
RYE-N). 2	100000		5614	will furnish you a pa on receipt of
BUTTER-Creamery	23	0	2614	PRICE
PORK				
NEW YORK.			20 00	
CATTLE-Common to prime			5 30	
HOGS-Good to choice	5 00		6 30	
FLOUR-Good to choice	4 15		6 15	C. H. PARGO & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
WHEAT-No. 2 red			1 00	C. H. FAROU & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
CORN-No.2	504	10	51	AT TO 20 1 DAY Sender
OATS-Western mixed	25		32	55 TOSSA DAY, Samples worth \$1. FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write sawwirk and the same co., Helly, Ele
BUTTER-Creamery	18		27	BREWSTER SAFETT RETENDEDED CO., Helly, Ele
PORK	16 25		16 75	OF SAME THE PARTY ONLY MAN JON WING.

A HUNDRED YEARS A HERO. How Seth Warner Won a Wife and Be-

Colonel Seth Warner, of Vermont, the famous hero of the Revolutionary war, was a leading fighter for the Hampshire grants. than the persecution of custom begins. These titles were disputed by the State · Her locks are ruthlessly of New York, and its authorities obtained an edict of the King of England in their favor. The settlers were stung by the supposed injustice. This state of things brought Colonel Seth Warner to the front. With Ethan Allen and others he actively opposed every effort of the New York State authorities to enforce possession, and finally he, with Allen and others, were outlawed and a price put on their heads!

To circumvent New York, it was necessary that some one should go into that state and gain required information. Col. Warner, assuming for safety the name of "Dr. Howard," undertook this perilous and romantic journey.

While on his way home he stopped at a country inn, where an old gentleman and daughter were storm-bound. The father fell ill and the daughter called upon Col. Warner, who, with his wide knowledge of simple remedies, successfully treated the "old man," and he finally won this devoted woman for a wife.

Such incidents were not uncommon in those years. When the doctor was not easily reached, months of sickness, and even life were often saved by some unprofessional friend versed in the use of simple herbs and roots. The health of early settlers and their powers of endurance convince us that such medicines did only good and left no poison in the blood to work as much injury to the system as would the disease itself.

In time of peace the Colonel was in constant demand for his knowledge of simple remedies and their power over disease. But it was left to another of his name of the present age to give to the public what was then used with such positive success. Warner for over a hundred years has shared with Ethan Allen the admiration of

the American people. Colonel Seth Warner belongs to a family of wide distinction; no less than eight members thereof won fame in the regular practice of medicine.

Looking to the adoption by the people of this generation of the old time simple remedies, his direct descendant, H. H. Warner, the well-known proprietor of Warner's safe cure, for many years has been experi-menting with old time roots and herbs formulæ and, his search having been finally rewarded with success, he gives the world the result. These recipes and formulæ in other days accomplished great things because they were purely vegetable and combined simply so as to cure the disease indicated, without injury to the system. In harmony with their old time character, we learn that he proposes to call them Warner's Log Cabin remedies, using as a trade-mark an old-fashioned American log cabin. We understand that he intends to put forth a "sarsaparilla," for the blood, the sarsaparilla itself being but one of a number of simple and effective elements: "Log Cabin hops and buchu," a general stomach tonic and invigorator: "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy,' Warner's Log Cabin hair tonic;" a preparation for that universal disease catarrh, called "Log Cabin rose cream;" "Warner's Log Cabin plasters;" and "Warner's Log Cabin liver pills," which are to be used in connection with other remedies, or in-

endently as requir Warner's safe remedies are already standards of the most pronounced scientific value in all parts of the world, and we have no doubt the Log Cabin remedies, for the diseases they are intended to cure, will be of equal merit, for Mr. Warner has the reputation of connecting his name with no preparation that is not meritorious.

Journalistic Catastrophe.

"So you are from Arizona?" "Yes. "How is the Tombstone Hooter com ing on?"

"Busted." "What busted it?" "A prominent citizen shot the

"What for?" "You see he wrote 'Horrible Blunder' as a head line to go over an account of a railroad accident, but the foreman made a mistake and put it over the ac-

count of a wedding."-Texas Siftings. -An old observer tells that one's eye-brows are an infallible guide to his age. No matter, he says, how young looking the person may be, if his eyebrows lack a gloss and do not lie flat

and smooth, he is no longer a young To Take French Leave.

If we could only persuade that unwelcome visitant, chills and fever, to do this, we would be fortunate. But while we can't exactly make it "cut and run," we can uproot its hold upon the system in time with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This is known wherever malaria is a periodical caller. s, also, a matter of wide information that the Bitters cures biliousness, dyspepsia, debility and rheumatism.

Many a fellow who is whole-souled has to go to a shoemaker and get half-soled .-Dansville Breeze.

SMITH (with smiling face)—What have you got the blues about? Jones-Nothing to do. Times are dull SMITH-Well, now, old fellow, I am glad I struck up with you. You sit right down and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will put you in a way to make money faster than you ever did be-fore. I was out of work, too, but began a little correspondence with them and now I

THE man who brings suits is always somewhat sad. There is something plain-tiff about him. -Pittsburgh Chronicle.

A GREAT mistake perhaps was made when Dr. Sherman named his great remedy Prickly Ash BITTERS; but it is presumed that at that time all remedies for the blood, etc., were called litters. Had he called it Prickly Ash "Regulator," "Curative," or almost anything but Bitters, it undoubtedly would have supergoded all others. would have superseded all other prepara-tions of similar character. The name Bitters is misleading; it is purely a medicine

Living on the Reputation of Others.

"Take everything that I have but my good name; leave me that and I am content." So said the philosopher. So say all manufacturers of genuine articles to that horde of imitators which thrives upon the reputation of others. The good name of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS has induced many adventurers to put in the market imitations that are not only lacking in the best elements of the genuine article, but are often harmful in their effects.

The public should be on their guard against these frauds, and, when an external remedy is needed, be sure to insist upon having Allcock's Porous Plaster.

NITRATE of silver-the change paid for a half-price telegram.

Send your address for a FREE BOOK on the Liver, its Diseases and Treatment, to Dr. Sanford, 231 Broadway, New York.

Words of cheer - Hurrah! Tiger !-Texas Siftings. Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac

Phompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it.25c. LOG CABINS Were strongholds of love, contentment, health and happiness. Coon skins were nailed to the door and they were the happy

homes of strong, healthy, noble men and women. The simple but effective remedies which carried them to green old age are now reproduced in Warner's "Tippecanoe." and Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and other Log Cabin Remedies.

BITTERS

One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN. KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CON-STIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DIS-EASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in

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It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition. and cures all diseases arising from these causes. It PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect health. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to order it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of "THE HORSE TRAINER," published by us.

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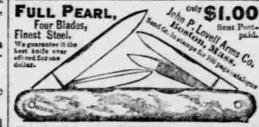
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Streater, III., May 20, 1832.

Er. H. HACK, professional still shater, in January, 1837, wranched his anhle and was crippled for two months on crutches; he used two bottles of St. Jacobe Oil and was permanently cured.

O. E. CROSWELL, Druggist.

rushed. Chardlervills, Ill., May 12, 1832.

About six menths ago I was jammed between ears, in bed 13 days; suffered four menths; used three bottles St. Jacobs Cil; was able to be about in one week. in one week.

J. ASRUBET.

trained.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., May 26, 1852.

Strained my back in February last; could not get round for two weeks without a cane; was cared in three days by St. Jacobe Oil. J. P. WARNER.

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